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FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Attorneys for Defendant
United National Insurance Company

NOV 30 2001

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK

~~SPOKANE WASHINGTON~~ DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SPOKANE

I. RELIEF REQUESTED

In this insurance coverage dispute, defendant United National Insurance Company (“United National”) requests an order of summary judgment dismissing plaintiff City of Spokane’s (“City”) complaint against United National on the basis

UNITED NATIONAL'S STATEMENT OF FACTS
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 1

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ORIGINAL

1 that there is no insurance coverage as a matter of law.

2

3 **II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENT**

4 The City owned a compost facility which at times produced foul odors.

5 Homeowners experiencing chronic foul odors sued the City. The City asked United

6 National and other insurers to indemnify it against the homeowners' claims. United

7 National and the other insurer defendants denied coverage based on the pollution

8 exclusion and other contractual coverage limitations. The City settled the

9 homeowners' claims by buying *fifteen* homes, purchasing "Odor Easements," and

10 paying additional cash. In this action, the City sues insurers who denied coverage,

11 claiming that their pollution exclusion clauses are ambiguous and provide coverage.

12

13 Washington appellate courts recently upheld nearly identical pollution

14 exclusion language as a bar to coverage of nearly identical homeowner claims

15 against governmental entities responsible for waste treatment plants which

16 produced odors.

17

18 The material facts are undisputed. Interpretation of the absolute pollution

19 exclusion is a matter of law. The City's claim against United National should be

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1 dismissed because the pollution exclusion excludes coverage for claims arising
2 from the contamination of the atmosphere by the gaseous odorous irritants emitted
3 from the City's compost facility.

5 **III. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

7 For purposes of this summary judgment motion only, United National treats
8 the following as undisputed facts.

10 1. In December 1992, the City of Spokane, through its arm, the Spokane
11 Regional Solid Waste Disposal Project, applied to the Spokane County Air
12 Pollution Control Authority (hereinafter "SCAPCA") for approval to develop the
13 Colbert Compost Facility with capability of producing 70,000 tons of compost per
14 year. See Exhibit 1 to Declaration of David Menz (all exhibits are attached to the
15 Declaration of Menz, unless otherwise noted).

16 2. SCAPCA's regulations mirror the Washington Clean Air Act and apply
17 to the compost facility. See Exhibit 2. The regulations indicate that SCAPCA is the
18 local authority with jurisdiction to enforce the Washington Clean Air Act (Sec.
19 1.01); that commercial and municipal composting operations are regulated by
20

1 SCAPCA as an “air contaminant source” (para. 16 of Exh. R to Sec. 4.01). The
 2 regulations, at Sec. 1.04, define terms as follows:
 3

4 C. Air Contaminant means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate
 5 matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance or any combination thereof.
 6 “Air pollutant” means the same as “air contaminant.”
 7 D. Air Pollution means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or
 8 more air contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such
 9 characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human
 10 health, plant or animal life, or property; or which unreasonably
 11 interferes with enjoyment of life and property.

12 Section 6.04, “Odors and Nuisances,” reads:

13 A. Effective control apparatus and measures shall be installed and
 14 operated to reduce **odor-bearing gases** and particulate matter emitted
 15 into the atmosphere to a reasonable minimum [emphasis added].

16 Section 6.06, “Emission of Air Contaminants or Water Vapor, Detriment To
 17 Persons or Property,” reads:

18 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or permit the emission of an
 19 air contaminant or water vapor . . . if the air contaminant or water vapor
 20 causes detriment to the health, safety, or welfare of any person or causes
 21 damage to property or business.

22 3. Prior to the opening of the compost facility, the Spokane County
 23 Zoning Adjustor *denied* the City’s application for a Conditional Use Permit, as

1 recorded in his Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Decision, dated January 4, 1993.
 2
 3 Exhibit 3. The Findings of Fact explain that the site of the compost facility was
 4 zoned General Agricultural (see page 2, para. 4); that the adjacent neighborhood to
 5 the west (where the Walmsley plaintiffs lived) was zoned SRR-5 (semi-rural
 6 residential, 5-acre lots) (see page 2, para. 3, and page 3, para. 6.a.); that SRR-5
 7 zoning prohibits commercial composting (see page 4, first two lines, and at para. 7);
 8 that odor control would be a problem (page 5, middle paragraph); and that "*If*
 9 *management techniques are not fully successful, there will be clearly unavoidable,*
 10 *adverse impacts to the nearby residential areas.*" (*Id.*).
 11
 12

15 4. Four months later, in April 1993, the zoning board approved the Waste
 16 System's (City's) application for conditional use permit, conditioned upon the City
 17 mitigating compost odor problems. See Exhibit 4, at "Conditions," 10.
 18
 19

20 5. Around June 1993, the City and Spokane County ("County") together
 21 contracted with O.M. Scott & Sons Company regarding development of the
 22 compost facility. See City's Complaint For Declaratory Relief (hereinafter
 23 "Complaint"), paragraph 3.3, attached as Exhibit 5 to Declaration of David Menz.
 24
 25

1 (N.B.: Exhibit 5, the Complaint, was filed by plaintiff with several exhibits of its
 2 own, including "Exhibit 4" which is a document entitled "Contract." The Contract,
 3 in turn, has its own Exhibits A through G).

4
 5 6. The City anticipated the presence of odors. See Contract ("Exhibit 4"
 6 to the Complaint, Exhibit 5), page 1, para. 3., "Definitions," sub-part B. "Compost",
 7 which states: "*Compost – a well decomposed, humus-like, material derived from the*
 8 *aerobic decomposition of organic plant matter. The compost shall have an earthy*
 9 *odor, . . .*"

10
 11 7. The City agreed to comply with all applicable laws in the performance
 12 of its duties, "*including, but not limited to, those regarding noise, dust, air quality,*
 13 *water quality, odor . . .*" Contract, page 5, para. 11 (emphasis added).

14
 15 8. The City contemplated the need for air quality control measures,
 16 recognizing the potential for related nuisance, health and safety problems.

17
 18 Operation of the facility must ensure that yard debris is only stored as
 19 specified. Storage is only acceptable to the extent that satisfactory
 20 odor, vector, dust, and fire control measures are employed to address
 21 nuisance, health, and safety problems.

22
 23 Contract, at page 14, "Exhibit B, Facility Operation Requirements," para. C.

1 9. The City intended that waste be collected at the facility in the form of
2 “wood waste” and “yard debris,” Contract, page 1–2, para. 3.A., 3.E., 3.F, and to
3 be able to process 200 tons of this material per day, seven days per week. Contract,
4 at page 14, “Exhibit B,” para. B; and Contract, page 3, para. 5.B.
5
6

7 10. The City contemplated that at the facility there would be occasional
8 unacceptable waste material in the form of “*reject and residue materials going to*
9 *the waste to energy plant or other disposal facility.*” Contract, page 3, para. 6.E.
10
11

12 11. The City contemplated the potential escape of waste to the air beyond
13 the facility:
14

15 Adequate fencing, landscaping, and barriers must be provided to ensure
16 that blowing debris and waste are confined to the Site and to provide
17 visual screening of operations from roadways and neighboring properties.

18 Contract, page 19, “Exhibit D,” “Facility Design Requirements,” para. C (emphasis
19
20 added).

21 12. On August 18, 1993, and for every full year period thereafter, the
22
23 Spokane County Health District (later called the Spokane *Regional* Health District)
24
25 issued the required Solid Waste Disposal Site Permit for the compost facility, in
26
27

1 substantially identical form each year. Exhibit 6. The Permit has a Special
2 Condition which states:

4 S2. Performance Standards

5 (B) The permittee shall not cause a violation of any ambient air quality
6 standard at the property boundary or emission standard from any
7 emission of **composting gases**, combustion or any other emission
associated with such a facility.

8 *Id.*, at page 2 (emphasis added). The permit's General Condition G20 states:

9 In the event the permittee is unable to comply with any of the conditions
10 of this permit due to any cause, the permittee shall: (A) Immediately
11 take action to stop, contain and clean up any unauthorized discharges or
12 spills and correct the problem.

13 *Id.*, at page 8.

14 13. The City designed, constructed and owned the compost facility. See
15
16 Contract ("Exhibit 4" to Complaint, Exhibit 5), at page 3, para. 6.A., 6.D.

17 14. The compost facility opened in November 1993. Complaint, para. 3.3.

18 15. Within two weeks of the opening of the compost facility in November
19 1993, nearby residents detected irritating odors migrating off-site. Exhibit 7.

20 16. SCAPCA's files for the compost facility contain a 1991 document
21 prepared by a King County compost facility for Puget Sound Air Pollution Control

1 Authority, and entitled "Best Management Practices To Minimize Air Emissions."

2 Exhibit 8. At page 3, it defines a source of offensive odors as follows:

3
4 1. Anaerobic occlusions or pockets within the raw feedstock that begin
5 to ferment. These conditions are believed to be caused by a build-up of
6 volatile organic acids. These include but are not limited to benzoic,
7 acetic, butyric, formic, lactic, and propionic acids. All of these carry
8 odors which can be described as pungent, rancid, or vinegar-like. This
9 acidic and anaerobic condition can also volatilize ammonia which would
otherwise remain in an inorganic or oxidized state.

10 17. Four of SCAPCA's Air Quality Specialists wrote a July 15, 1994
11 memo documenting composting odors rising to the level of air pollution violations
12 on four different dates in 1994. Exhibit 9. They wrote: "*Action is required to*
13 *correct this problem. A Notice of Violation is highly recommended as a tool to*
14 *resolve the problem.*"

15 18. In August 1994, the compost facility considered 14 different possible
16 odor mitigation techniques to control the offensive odors. Exhibit 10. The list of
17 odor mitigation possibilities mentions: "*Staggered turning of windrows so they*
18 *don't all off-gas at once.*" (Emphasis added).

19 19. In August 1994, the Spokane City Council quoted Phil Williams,

1 director of the Spokane Regional Solid *Waste System* (the City's newer designation
2 for its department in charge of the compost facility), as saying that "*a problem does*
3 *exist in that more odor is emanating from the site than ever expected.*" Exhibit 11.
4

5 20. SCAPCA director Eric Skelton, in an August 19, 1994 memo,
6 documented the presence of "rotting" odors and five windrows which were not
7 decomposing properly. Exhibit 12.

8 21. SCAPCA Air Quality Specialist Joe Southwell wrote a September 6,
9 1994 memo documenting sour ammonia smells migrating off-site from the compost
10 facility. Exhibit 13.

11 22. SCAPCA director Eric Skelton, in a September 14, 1994 memo,
12 documented the presence of sour offensive odors which were not what would be
13 expected from compost and which probably rose above a reasonable minimum.
14 Exhibit 14.

15 23. At the September 1994 meeting of the Spokane City Council, several
16 agency and corporate leaders, including Eric Skelton, director of SCAPCA, gave
17 reports "*regarding the problem of odor emanating from the compost facility,*"
18

1 following which the City voted to give the company handling the compost
 2 operations just 30 days to be "*in compliance of their contract*" or to vacate the
 3 facility and remove all compost. Exhibit 15.

5
 6 24. Phil Williams, the City's director of the Solid Waste System (compost
 7 facility) wrote a letter dated September 15, 1994 to the North Glen residents (where
 8 the Walmsley plaintiffs resided) stating: "*They have been working very hard in the*
 9 *past few weeks to correct the causes of the odor problem, and we feel that it is*
 10 *greatly improved. It is still not good enough . . . the contractor must get the odors*
 11 *under control.*" Exhibit 16.

15 25. SCAPCA director Eric Skelton wrote a March 29, 1995 memo stating:

16
 17 Have the odors unreasonably interfered with the use and enjoyment
 18 of property? Clearly, the answer is **yes**. . . . [T]here is little doubt
 19 that the odors have frequently been strong enough to force people
 indoors and disturb their sleep.

20 . . .

21 Have the odors been reduced to a reasonable minimum? The answer
 22 is **probably not**.

23 Exhibit 17. (Emphasis in original).

24 26. SCAPCA director Eric Skelton wrote a July 28, 1995 memo to the

1 SCAPCA Board explaining the conundrum of how a regulatory agency should treat
 2 foul odors, but admitting:
 3

4 There is no question but there were times in 1994 when anaerobic
 5 conditions set in and odors from the facility unreasonably interfered
 6 with the use and enjoyment of property.

7 . . .
 8 On or about the Memorial Day weekend in 1995, the character of the
 9 odors changed to the rotten, ammonia-like odor, characteristic of
 10 anaerobic conditions. . . . A violation notice was issued, based on one
 11 night's odors that clearly interfered with the use and enjoyment of
 12 property.
 13 . . .

14 Representing Scott was their composting expert, Tim Crumm. He
 15 readily admitted that the odors had become unacceptable.

16 Exhibit 18.

17 27. SCAPCA director Eric Skelton wrote a July 31, 1995 letter to the
 18 Spokane County Commissioners explaining his the view that the compost facility
 19 was not necessarily in routine violation of the air pollution laws, but then
 20 explaining:
 21

22 However, you have 1500 complaints, attesting to an **odor problem**.
 23 The test of an **odor problem** must be a less stringent test than the one
 24 for an **odor violation** because something can be a problem without
 25 becoming a violation. [Emphases in original].
 26
 27

1 Exhibit 19.

2 28. The Washington State Department of Health produced a "Compost
 3 Facility Health Study" in January 1996. Exhibit 20. It documented numerous
 4 health complaints allegedly resulting from the compost odor emissions. *Id.*, at
 5 Tables 3 and 4. They include eye irritation, stuffy/runny nose, sore throat, nausea,
 6 headache and others. *Id.* While the study resisted drawing hard conclusions about
 7 the odors causing health problems, its conclusion stated:
 8

9 12 . . . However, it is evident from many of the comments that were listed
 10 on the survey forms that respondents felt odors were making them sick.

11 14 Odor problems have a considerable impact on quality of life. If the
 12 residents are exposed to a malodorous environment for the majority of
 13 the time in a given month, their quality of life is, indeed, affected. The
 14 continual presence of an odor in the community suggests the need for a
 15 closer examination of the operations at these facilities. Odors can be
 16 effectively managed so they have a minimal impact on the community.
 17 These odors have not been eliminated after months of attention to this
 18 problem, and currently have an adverse effect on the quality of life of the
 19 residents in the surrounding communities.

20 21 *Id.*, at page 5 (emphasis added).

22 23 29. SCAPCA's records contain a Cornell University document explaining
 24 how compost operations can release gaseous ammonia and other odorous
 25

1 compounds under certain pH conditions. Exhibit 21.

2 30. The SCAPCA files contain an August 11, 1999 article from the
3 Spokesman Review quoting one of the underlying plaintiffs, Alice Walmsley, as
4 saying, "*We had no choice [but to move away]. Ammonia from the compost plant*
5 *burned my lungs.*" Exhibit 22.

6 31. The Spokane Regional Solid Waste System, the City's department
7 responsible for the compost facility, submitted its 1999 required annual report, page
8 24 of which shows that the compost facility received an average of over 20,000 tons
9 of waste material per year for composting. Exhibit 23.

10 32. As recently as July 6, 2001, the compost facility, even under new
11 management, and using new methods which keep the compost inside "Ag-Bags,"
12 was *still* producing foul odors off-site, as SCAPCA director Eric Skelton explained
13 following his own inspection: "*The most pervasive odor was what I would*
14 *characterize as a vomit odor . . .*" Exhibit 24.

15 33. In 1997, residents of the neighboring properties west of the compost
16 facility sued the City for tainting their air. *See* plaintiffs Walmsley, et al.'s
17
18
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22

1 Complaint (hereinafter "Walmsley Complaint"), at para. 3.6. The Walmsley
2
3 Complaint is "Exhibit 5" to the Complaint which is Exhibit 5 to the Decl. of Menz.

4 34. The Walmsley, et al. plaintiffs complained:

5
6 The Colbert Compost Facility emits foul, offensive, noxious, and
7 otherwise unreasonable odors which has and continues to cause injury to
8 plaintiffs and their properties. The unlawful odor emitted from the
9 Colbert Compost Facility first occurred at the time that the facility
10 commenced operation and has continued and will continue during the
11 entire course of its operation until the unreasonable odor is fully abated
12 and corrected.

13 Walmsley Complaint, para. 3.3 (emphasis added).

14 35. The Walmsley, et al. plaintiffs asserted four causes of action arising
15 from the emission of the odors from the facility. They claimed that the odors
16 constituted a nuisance (para. 4.2 of Walmsley Complaint), and a trespass amounting
17 to an invasion (para. 4.4 of Walmsley Complaint). They claimed the City was
18 negligent for allowing release of odors (para. 4.7 of Walmsley Complaint). They
19 claimed the emission of odors constituted a taking by inverse condemnation
20 without compensation (para. 4.9 of Walmsley Complaint).

21 36. The Walmsley, et al. plaintiffs sought monetary damages resulting
22
23

1 from the emission of the odors (para. 5.2 of Walmsley Complaint), and an order
 2 enjoining the operation of the compost facility in order to fully abate the emission
 3 of the odors (para. 5.3 of Walmsley Complaint).
 4

5 37. The Walmsley, et al. plaintiffs claimed that they are entitled to
 6 damages because the noxious and unlawful odors invaded their property, caused a
 7 decrease in the value of their property, interfered with the use and enjoyment of
 8 their property, and inflicted emotional distress on them. Walmsley Complaint,
 9 para. 5.2.
 10

11 38. The City admits that “*all of the claimed damages and injuries suffered*
 12 *by the plaintiffs in the Walmsley litigation arose out of odors emitted from the*
 13 *Colbert Compost Facility.*” Exhibit 25 (plaintiff City’s response to defendant
 14 Lexington’s Request For Admission No. 2).
 15

16 39. In addition, “*The City admits that some plaintiffs alleged that odors*
 17 *from the Colbert Compost Facility caused eye irritations . . .*”. Exhibit 25 (plaintiff
 18 City’s response to defendant Lexington’s Request For Admission No. 12).
 19

20 40. Around August 4, 1999 the City entered into a Settlement Agreement
 21

1 and Release with the Walmsley, et al. plaintiffs. Exhibit 25 (the agreement is
 2 attached to Lexington's Request For Admission No. 13).
 3

4 41. One of the primary features of this agreement was the City's purchase
 5 of a majority of the Walmsley plaintiffs' homes. *Id.* The City agreed to buy out
 6 fifteen homes in the area affected by odors, at a cost of \$3,151,000, (an average of
 7 over \$210,000 per home). *Id.*
 8

9 42. In addition, the City agreed to purchase the right to taint the air with
 10 odors over and around seven homes, at an average cost of about \$15,000 per "odor
 11 easement." *Id.*
 12

13 43. The odor easements state:
 14

15 Grantor hereby reserves to itself . . . **an easement to invade**, go upon,
 16 over and across the land . . . and the airspace above said land,
 17 including without limitation the space within any structures upon said
 18 land, **by means of any and all odors or physical airborne particles**
 19 **of any kind, including but not limited to dust**, which may now or
 20 may hereafter (**hereinafter referenced as "odors"**), directly or
 21 indirectly, arise out of . . . waste composting . . .
 22

23 Exhibit 26.
 24

25 44. United National issued a special excess liability insurance policy to the
 26
 27

1 City for the policy period July 7, 1993 to July 7, 1994. See Certified Copy of
2 Policy, Exhibit 27 (hereinafter the "Policy").
3

4 45. In July 1998, over a year and a half after the Walmsley plaintiffs made
5 claims against the City, the City wrote to United National to put it on notice of the
6 claims. Complaint (Exhibit 5), para. 4.1.
7

8 46. In October 1998, United National wrote to the City to put it on notice
9 that United National felt that the Walmsley claims may not be covered as a result of
10 various clauses, exclusions, and definitions in the Policy. Complaint, para. 4.9.
11

12 47. In April 1999, United National denied coverage for the Walmsley
13 claims, citing the Policy's pollution exclusion (K), inverse condemnation claim
14 exclusion (G), and the lack of coverage for claims for injunctive relief. Exhibit 28.
15

16 The denial letter states that United National reserved the right to show that
17 additional policy language may bar coverage. *Id.*
18

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 48. The Policy states:

EXCLUSIONS

This policy does not apply:

1 . . .
2 (G) To claims for loss or damage or any liability arising out of or in
3 connection with the principles of eminent domain, condemnation
4 proceedings or inverse condemnation by whatever name regardless of
5 whether such claims are made directly against the Insured or by virtue of
any agreement entered into by or on behalf of the Insured.

6 . . .
7 (K) To any liability for pollution:

8 (1) The contamination of any environment by pollutants that are
9 introduced at any time, anywhere, in anyway;

10 (2) Any personal injury, property damage, public officials errors and
11 omissions liability, costs, or other loss or damage arising out of
12 such contamination, including but not limited to, cleaning up,
remedying or detoxifying such contamination; or

13 (3) Payment of sums related to (a) the investigation or defense of any
14 loss, injury or damage or (b) payment of any cost, fine or penalty or
15 (c) payment of any expense involving a claim or suit to K(1) or
16 K(2) above.

17 Exhibit 27. The following terms are defined in the Policy:
18

19 **DEFINITIONS**

20 “**POLLUTANTS**” means smoke, vapors, soot, fumes, acids, sound,
21 alkalies, chemicals, liquids, solids, gases, thermal pollutants, and all
22 other irritants or contaminants, including wastes. Wastes include
materials to be recycled, reconditioned or recleaned.

23 “**ENVIRONMENT**” includes any . . . air and any other feature of the
24 earth or its atmosphere . . .

1 “CONTAMINATION” means any unclean or unsafe or damaging or
 2 injurious or unhealthy condition arising out of the presence of
 3 pollutants, whether permanent or transient in any environment.

4 *Id.*

5
 6 49. Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary provides definitions for
 7 fumes, vapors, and gases:

8
 9 **fume** *n* **1 a:** a smoke, vapor, or gas, esp. when irritating or offensive
 10 <engine exhaust ~s> **b:** an often noxious suspension of particles in a
 11 gas (as air).

12 **gas** *n* **1:** a fluid (as air) that has neither independent shape nor
 13 volume but tends to expand indefinitely **2 a:** a gas or gaseous
 14 mixture with the exception of atmospheric air: as (1) : a gas or
 15 gaseous mixture used to produce anesthesia (2) : a combustible
 16 gaseous mixture (as for fuel) **b:** a substance that can be used to
 17 produce a poisonous, asphyxiating, or irritant atmosphere.

18 **vapor** *n* **1:** diffused matter (as smoke or fog) suspended floating in
 19 the air and impairing its transparency **2 a:** a substance in the
 20 gaseous state as distinguished from the liquid or solid state.

21 Exhibit 29.

22 50. The City claims that United National’s denial of coverage was a breach
 23
 24 of the contract of insurance. Complaint, para. 8.2. In support of its claim of breach,
 25 the City alleges:

- that the Walmsley plaintiffs never alleged “contamination” (Complaint, para. 4.18),
- that the compost facility did not “contaminate” the Walmsley plaintiffs’ property (Complaint, para. 4.19),
- that the compost facility does not release “pollutants” (Complaint, para. 4.21),
- and that the definition of “Pollutants” in the Policy is inherently ambiguous (Complaint, para. 4.20).

IV. ISSUES PRESENTED

Are the Walmsley claims excluded from coverage by the pollution exclusion of the Policy where they allege damage from contamination of their atmosphere by the introduction of odorous irritants, i.e., traditional environmental pollution?

V. EVIDENCE RELIED UPON

Declaration of David Menz, with the following attached Exhibits:

1. City's 1992 Waste Project Application to SCAPCA.
2. SCAPCA regulations.
3. County Zoning Adjuster's 1-4-93 denial of Cond'l Use Permit.
4. Zoning Board's 4-21-93 approval of Conditional Use Permit.
5. Plaintiff City of Spokane's Complaint, with its own Exhibits:
 1. United National Insurance Company Excess Liability Policy

- 1 2. Lexington Insurance Company Excess Liability Policy
- 2 3. Genesis Insurance Company Public Entity Policy
- 3 4. Contract (for the compost facility), with the following 4 exhibits:
 - 4 A. Legal Description
 - 5 B. Facility Operation Requirements
 - 6 C. Processing and Finished Product Standards
 - 7 D. Facility Design Requirements
- 8 5. Underlying Complaint of *Walmsley, et al. v. City, et al.*
- 9
- 10 6. Solid Waste Permits issued by County Health Department.
- 11 7. SCAPCA memo dated 1-14-94 re: odor complaints.
- 12 8. "Best Management Practices To Minimize Air Emissions."
- 13 9. SCAPCA memo dated 7-15-94 re: odor pollution.
- 14 10. SCAPCA memo dated 8-2-94 re: odor control practices.
- 15 11. Spokane City Council Action Memorandum, 8-24-94.
- 16 12. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) memo dated 8-19-94 re: bad compost.
- 17 13. SCAPCA (Joe Southwell) memo dated 9-6-94 re: odor.
- 18 14. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) memo dated 9-14-94 re: bad odors.
- 19 15. Spokane City Council Action Memorandum, 9-20-94.
- 20 16. City Solid Waste System's Phil William's 9-15-94 letter to residents.
- 21 17. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) memo to SCAPCA Board, dated 3-29-95.
- 22 18. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) memo to SCAPCA Board, dated 7-28-95.
- 23 19. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) letter to County Commissioners, 7-31-95.
- 24 20. Spokane Compost Health Study by State Department of Health.
- 25
- 26
- 27

- 1 21. Cornell Univ., Dept. of Agricultural Engineering composting report.
- 2 22. Spokesman Review article dated 8-11-99.
- 3 23. Spokane Regional Solid Waste System 1999 Annual Report.
- 4 24. SCAPCA (Eric Skelton) memo dated 7-6-01 re: vomit odor.
- 5 25. Lexington's Requests For Admission; City's Answers.
- 6 26. The City's Odor Easements.
- 7 27. Certified Copy of United National Policy of Insurance.
- 8 28. April 19, 1999 letter from Tewell to Sloane denying coverage.
- 9 29. Dictionary definitions for gases, fumes, vapors.

12
13 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 27 day of November, 2001.

14 TEWELL & FINDLAY

15
16 By: 
17
18 DAVID TEWELL, WSBA # 9000
19 DAVID MENZ, WSBA # 19993
20 Attorneys for United National Insurance Company

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27 UNITED NATIONAL'S STATEMENT OF FACTS
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 23

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I am employed by Tewell & Findlay in the county of King, State of Washington. I am over the age of 21 and not a party to the within action.

On this day I served a copy of: United National's Motion for Summary Judgment upon the court and all counsel, by placing copies thereof in postage prepaid envelopes and mailing the same via Federal Express to the court and to the following:

Grant S. Degginger
Lane Powell Spears & Lubersky
1420 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4100
Seattle, WA 98101

Richard C. Robinson
Lee, Smart, Cook, Martin & Patterson
1800 One Convention Place
701 Pike Street
Seattle, WA 98101-3929

PNP Legal Messenger

PNP Legal Messenger

Thomas R. Luciani
Stamper, Rubens, Stocker & Smith
W. 720 Boone #200
Spokane, WA 99201

Federal Express

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 1st day of November, 2001.

KATHLEEN RONEY

13922\pldg-decl servc